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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.20
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (d)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

Denmark: draft resolution

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 44/116F of 15 December 1989,

Noting with satisfaction the adoption by consensus 1/ by the Disarmament Commission of the report on the agenda item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament",

1. Welcomes the substantive and comprehensive report of the Disarmament Commission with regard to the question of conventional disarmament; 2/

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Disarmament Commission contained in the report;

3. Commends the report to the attention of Member States;

4. Takes note of the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission that, taking into account the priorities in disarmament set out in the Final Document, the subject of conventional disarmament should continue to be actively pursued in

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1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42), para. 28.

2/ Ibid., para. 34.

best copy available

the United Nations as one significant contribution to the endeavours of the international community towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control; 3/

5. Notes that the Disarmament Commission in its report expressed the view that, in addition to its deliberations on how to facilitate the process of conventional disarmament, it would be welcome if the Conference on Disarmament were to address the issue of conventional disarmament when practicable; 3/

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

3/ Ibid., para. 34 (para. 17 of the text quoted in para. 6).

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A/C.1/45/L.21
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of, and recent threats to use, chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/

Welcoming once again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other

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1/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

Interested States on the prohibition of chemical weapons, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol, 2/

Also reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 3/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 4/ which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and expressing the hope that the additional time allocated to consultations during the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion, and, in this regard, commending the ever growing number of States participating in those negotiations,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Welcoming, in this regard, the joint undertaking by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their agreement of 1 June 1990, to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin the process of destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal, and commending the increasing number of

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2/ A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

States that have declared their intention to be among the original signatories to the convention,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of such a convention will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and Other Interested States;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the report of the Committee;

3. Expresses its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of highest priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to declare whether or not they possess chemical weapons, and recognizes also the importance of further international exchanges of data by all States in connection with the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention;

7. Encourages Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. Welcomes, in this regard, the declarations made by States to be among the original signatories to the convention, and invites all States that have not yet done so to consider making similar declarations and to promote its early entry into force;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

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A/C.1/45/L.21*
2 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

Welcoming again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol, 2/

Also reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 3/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 4/ which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and expressing the hope that the additional time allocated to consultations during the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that every effort be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion, and, in this regard, commending the ever growing number of States participating in those negotiations,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Welcoming, in this regard, the joint undertaking by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their agreement of 1 June 1990, to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin the process of destruction of their chemical weapons stockpiles,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their

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2/ A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal, and commending the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among original signatories to the convention,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of such a convention will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. Expresses its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of highest priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues, and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Calls upon States which have not yet done so to declare whether or not they possess chemical weapons and recognizes also the importance of further international exchanges of data by all States in connection with the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention;

7. Encourages Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. Welcomes, in this regard, the declarations made by States to be among the original signatories to the convention, and invites all States that have not yet done so to consider making similar declarations and to promote its early entry into force;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

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6 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 55

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly in the light of the past use of and recent threats to use chemical weapons, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, 1/

1/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

Welcoming again in this regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol, 2/

Also reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 3/

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 4/ which incorporates, inter alia, the report of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, and expressing the hope that the consultations scheduled for the inter-sessional period will move the negotiations forward,

Convinced of the necessity that every effort be exerted for the successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion, and, in this regard, commending the ever growing number of States participating in those negotiations,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Welcoming, in this regard, the fact that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have agreed to cease the production of chemical weapons and to begin destroying their chemical weapons stockpiles,

Welcoming also the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and,

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2/ A/44/88, annex, para. 2.

3/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

Noting with appreciation the increasing number of States that have declared their intention to be among original signatories to the convention,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of such a convention will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

1. Renews its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Final Declaration of the Paris Conference;

2. Notes the progress made in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1990 session, and the results recorded in the Committee's report;

3. Expresses its regret and concern that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded;

4. Strongly urges the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of highest priority, to intensify during its 1991 session its efforts to resolve outstanding issues, and to conclude its negotiations on a convention, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. Stresses the particular significance and importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data and other relevant information in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

7. Encourages all States to take further initiatives, measures and steps to promote confidence and openness in order to contribute to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention;

8. Invites all States to make every effort to ensure its early entry into force and its effective implementation;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons".

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.22
30 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 53

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay: draft resolution

Confidence-building measures in outer space

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1/ the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Aware of the fact that more and more States are taking an active interest in outer space or participating in important space programmes for the exploration and exploitation of that environment,

Recognizing, in this context, the relevancy space has gained as an important factor for the socio-economic development of many States, in addition to its undeniable role in security issues,

Emphasizing that the growing use of outer space has increased the need for more transparency as well as confidence-building measures,

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1/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Recalling that the international community has unanimously recognized the importance and usefulness of confidence-building measures, which can significantly contribute to the promotion of peace and security and disarmament, in particular through General Assembly resolutions 43/78 H of 7 December 1988 and 44/116 U of 15 December 1989,

Noting the important work carried out so far by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space of the Conference on Disarmament, which has contributed to identifying potential areas of confidence-building measures,

Aware of the existence of a number of different proposals and initiatives addressing this subject, which attest to a growing convergence of views,

1. Reaffirms the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space;

2. Recognizes their applicability in the space environment under specific criteria yet to be defined;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international co-operation in specific areas of interest, etc., and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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30 October 1990
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 60 (i) and (j)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: CESSATION OF THE NUCLEAR-ARMS RACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT: PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

Argentina, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling its resolution 44/119 E of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, has agreed that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Noting the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, 2/ held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Encouraged by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and also convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

1. Reaffirms that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;

2. Believes that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 1/

3. Reiterates that, in view of the importance of the matter, it is equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to establish ad hoc committees at the beginning of its 1991 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;

2/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

5. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.24
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 58

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Afghanistan, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Peru, Sri Lanka and Venezuela: draft resolution

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to the emergence of an entirely new class of weapon systems,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments which may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security"; 1/

2. Fully agrees that:

(a) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(b) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas of this purpose;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his report;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

1/ A/45/568.

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8 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 58

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Afghanistan, Bolivia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Peru, Sri Lanka and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments which may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations Conference on "New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security", held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990, 1/ and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security"; 2/

2. Fully agrees that:

(a) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(b) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas of this purpose;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his report;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

1/ See A/45/568.

2/ A/45/568.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.25
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 57 (b)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indoresia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Conscious that the nuclear-arms race increases the danger of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and help to create the climate for negotiations leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Conscious that the recent steps taken bilaterally by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the improvement in the East-West relations and international climate can contribute towards this goal,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1990 session was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 44/177 C of 8 December 1989,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depository shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depository in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.26
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 60 (b)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia:

draft resolution

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986, 42/42 L of 30 November 1987, 43/78 M of 7 December 1988 and 44/119 D of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 1/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should have the primary role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1990 to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current process in some fields of disarmament, will be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that in the present international climate it is more than ever imperative to give an extraordinary impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Notes the progress in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

3. Notes the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban;

4. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to strengthen its work, to further its mandate through substantive negotiations, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 2/

5. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

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A/C.1/45/L.27
31 October 1990
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 155

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Bearing in mind paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948, 2/

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

Noting that in the course of its 1989 and 1990 sessions the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons",

Taking into account the sections of the reports of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, 3/

1. Reaffirms that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, immediately following the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to these recommendations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report annually on the results of its consideration of these questions to the General Assembly;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), sect. III.G and ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.G.

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.27/Rev.1
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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 155

PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS OF SUCH WEAPONS: REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

Afghanistan, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Netherlands, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons,

Noting paragraph 77 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/

Determined to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction that have characteristics comparable in destructive effect to those of weapons of mass destruction identified in the definition of weapons of mass destruction adopted by the United Nations in 1948, 2/

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ The definition was adopted by the Commission for Conventional Armaments (see S/C.3/32/Rev.1).

Noting that in the course of its 1989 and 1990 sessions the Conference on Disarmament considered the item entitled "New types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: radiological weapons",

Taking into account the sections of the reports of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, 3/

1. Reaffirms that effective measures should be undertaken to prevent the emergence of new types of weapons of mass destruction;

2. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in the light of its existing priorities, to keep under review, with expert assistance, as appropriate, the questions of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons with a view to making, when necessary, recommendations on undertaking specific negotiations on the identified types of such weapons;

3. Calls upon all States, immediately following the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament, to give favourable consideration to these recommendations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue the practice of reporting the results of its consideration of these questions in its annual report to the General Assembly;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament".

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), sect. III.G and ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27), sect. III.G.

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31 October 1990
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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 45

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America 1/ as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling also its various resolutions concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that within the zone of application of the Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a

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1/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling further that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America - became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981 respectively,

1. Deplores once again that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/___ concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 45

IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 44/104 CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America 1/ as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling also its various resolutions concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

Taking into account that within the zone of application of the Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling further that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America - became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981 respectively,

1. Deplores once again that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/___ concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

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A/C.1/45/L.29
31 October 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 57 (a)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia:
draft resolution

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling the decision taken by the General Assembly in 1982, at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 44/117 A of 15 December 1989,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 15 October 1990 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 1/ and of 2 October 1990 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, 2/ as well as the Final Act of the Eighth Pledging Conference for the Campaign held on 25 October 1990,

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

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1/ A/45/555 and Corr.1.

2/ A/45/498.

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the World Disarmament Campaign of 15 October 1990 and the assessment of its achievements and shortcomings;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the Regional Centres for Disarmament;

4. Recommends that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information which takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

5. Invites all Member States to contribute to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund;

6. Decides that at its forty-sixth session there should be a ninth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet done so will announce voluntary contributions, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1991 and the programme of activities comtemplated by the system for 1992;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

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31 October 1990

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 46

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Ireland, Mexico, Myanmar, Peru, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the highest priority which, in the sphere of disarmament, it has repeatedly assigned to the attainment of the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests,

Recalling that for over thirty years it has been examining this question, on which it has adopted more than fifty resolutions,

Taking into account the undertakings by the three depositary States of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 1/ to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, as well as the reiteration of this commitment in the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2/

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

2/ Ibid., vol. 729, No. 10485.

could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament, 3/

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988, 4/ that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Recalling further the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 5/ which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,

Taking note of the establishment, without a negotiating mandate, of an Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban by the Conference on Disarmament at its summer session in 1990,

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all Sttaes for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Reaffirms also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. Urges once more all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary States of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 97th meeting, para. 302.

4/ A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

5/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

5. Appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the re-establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1991 session of the Ad Hoc Committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that such an ad hoc committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".